THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 4TH, 1889

NUMBER 9

Official Directorn

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Run das Laran-geiras. H. CLAY ARNISTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim. BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister

Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 75, Rua
dos Ourives. II. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 3, Travesso
de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY,
Consul General.

Church Directory

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METHODISTEPISCOPALCHURCH—LargodoCattete English services: Sunday School at to a.m; preaching at 11;30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays. E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School to a.m., pracht, 7,30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7, 30 p.m. Wednesda J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor. Residence: Rua da Princeza Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—N°15 Travessa da Barreira Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Run do Conde d'Eu, No. 122 Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 110 clock, a.m. and 7, o'clock, pm. and every Wednesday at 7, o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 100 clock, a.m. W. B. BAGBY. Pastor. Residence: Run do Monte Alegre N. 34.

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Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDDO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5.m. m. arrives at Barra do Pirahy 722, Entre Rios 922 and Itabira (terminus) at 722 p.m. Não Paulo train leaves Rio at 6.m. arrives at Barra do Pirahy 722, Entre Rios 922 and Itabira (terminus) at 722 p.m. Não Paulo train leaves Rio at 6.m. arrives at Barra at 813 a.m. and Cacharia, where passengers for 8. Paulo must change, at 1210. From Entre Rios 1212. Paulo branch 1.20 p.m.: Porto Novo at 6.m. Carre Rios 3.m. The 8. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6. Paulo branch 18. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1.20 p.m.: Porto Novo at 6.25 m.m. Entre Rios 3.m. The 8. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1.20 p.m. 120 p.m. 120

Night service: Train leaves Rio at to p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Dountourd, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. here passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

where passengers change to the D. Found I ame. CANTAGALLOR R. — Leaves Nitheroby (Sant'Anna) 7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1053; Cordeiro (r. hour per transway from Cantagallo) 100; Return train leaves Cordeiro 915 and Nova Friburgo 1127 a. m., arriving at Nitheroby 30 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Nitheroby at 3 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at 510 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat rans between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

a min of some Rio' and Sant' Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R. R. — Trains leave the Station at Cosme Veilio, Larangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Smidbyas and halfabya; and at 630 and 8;30 a. m. and 42 and 530 p.m. on week-days.

MARINE ROBE TANKERO S. NORTHERN RAILIVA V.—

RAINS leave the control station D. Pedro II failway at 7, 10 and 7 at; and on Smidbyas and holidays leaving at 620 a.m. arrive at Petropolis at 0 1; Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Streamen of the Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Streamen of Petropolis at 0; S. Prassengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Streamen of Petropolis at 0; S. Possengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Streamen of Petropolis at 3, 20 and 7; D. Donomourde, trains leave Petropolis at 2, 2a and 7; D. Donomourde, trains leave and at 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

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Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin: Surgeonand Physician. Office: Rua i** de Março, No. 93; from 11 to 1 p.u. and 4 to 430 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18, Butafogo

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 4th, 1889

Ir would seem that when the government once gets a tax entered on its books, it can never be repealed. Whether just or unjust, provisional or specific, a tax once levied must thenceforth continue collectable to the end of time. Although promises were made to the effect that the increased taxes on industries and professions would be repealed, the government did nothing o the kind and the excessive taxes were collected last month under heavier penalties than ever before enforced. The 5 per cent surtax for emancipation and immigration was likewise collected, although slavery has disappeared and immigration is provided for by a 10,000,000\$ appropriation. An additional 30% has also been arbitrarily collected this year by the municipal council for the support of vice and vagabondage, and that will probably continue as a fixed tax henceforth forever. Beginning with this month a surtax will also be collected at the custom house of some 20% on a sliding scale (likely to be always sliding upwards, never downwards, be it noted) which will also be a fixture in the future. Instead of encouraging industries in the country, the government is solicitous only for the amount of revenue which it can wring from every enterprise established within its bounds. As everyone knows, taxation has been increasing far more rapidly than wealth, and has now become decidedly repressive. Brazil is actually drifting in the direction which Cuba has taken-toward bankruptcy and decay. It is folly to build up a fictitious prosperity on borrowed capital and the acquisition of some thousands of poor, nonprogressive immigrant laborers. Such elements never yet created a great, prosperous country, and it is reasonably certain that they never will. To begin with there must be greater economy and wisdom in administration, and then there must be lower taxation and greater liberality toward commerce and industry. The policy of strangling every man who is caught with a loose shilling in his pocket, may do for the Jack Shepards of the public highway, but never for patriotic statesmen who would see their country prosper and become great and powerful.

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THE declarations of public men are not always indicative of serious intentions, as every student of current affairs in Brazil well knows. It is an easy and pleasant thing for a public man to indulge in promising generalities, especially when he can gain time and credit by such means. He

well knows that a failure to meet his promises will not injure him, for the public is always indulgent and is always concerned with only the one question of the moment. Occasionally, however, a man of strong convictions and determined character proves an exception to the rule, and his promises must therefore be treated as a definite outline of policy. Such a man we believe Senator Antonio Prado to be and his little speech in São Paulo on the 25th, in acknowledgement of a manifestation given by his political and personal friends, must be accepted as something more than the polite verbiage of the average politician. frankly admits that the country needs reforms, among which he specially enumerates the "greatest liberties to the provinces compatible with national unity," an "extension of the right of suffrage," and the gift to the people of the "instruction necessary to enable them to intervene advantageously in the direction of public affairs.' These reforms in his opinion are not incompatible with the monarchy, which he considers the only form of government that can maintain the integrity of the nation. It is a pleasure to hear views like these so frankly expressed by a man who will certainly do his best to carry them into effect. Senator Prado is nominally a member of the existing cabinet, but rumor has it that he is to be the head of a new cabinet upon the opening of the next General Assembly. However this may be, it is to be hoped that he will lose no time in bringing these reforms before parliament and urging their immediate consideration. An extension of local government in the provinces, the extension and simplification of the right of suffrage, and the development of public instruction are all urgent and necessary, but they are not all the reforms required. The land laws must be revised and improved, civil marriage ought to be proclaimed and civil registry carried into effective operation, taxation ought to be equalized, civil rights better guaranteed, petty courts with summary jurisdiction created, and the military police effectively abolished. There are still many other urgent reforms, but if Senator Prado can influence the adoption of even a small part of those enumerated he will accomplish a work of inestimable value to the country

On the 23rd ulto, the Jornal do Commercio took up the question of exchange in its commercial section, and handled it with the ability which such matters demand from the first commercial authority of the empire, but the views are not altogether in accordance with those so frequently expressed in these columns. At the outset our colleague tells us that the international balance of payments is so favorable to Brazil that the importation of gold becomes natural, spontaneous and necessary. So much so is this the case that the value of a sovereign in the market is 8\$840, while the value fixed by law is 8\$890; therefore as the coin could by law be paid into the custom house at its legal value an undue accumulation of gold at the Treasury is feared and the recoining of foreign coin into Brazilian gold pieces is advocated. Is our colleague perfectly secure in his assertion that the balance of payments is so favorable to Brazil that gold must be imported to satisfy this balance? We confess to some doubts. Even if, as is claimed, the coffee receipts at Rio and Santos represent £100,000 per day, a casual glance at the custom house returns will show that imports have enormously increased, and that Brazil cannot import goods and gold upon the export of one product only. We do not exactly comprehend what the reference to obligatory religion has to do with the exchange question, but that may be a misfortune on our

part; the Jews are generally considered to be the best exchange agents in the world, as the national Treasury may witness. The reference to the May abolition law implies that it carried to monetary centres a certainty that Brazil unites to its soil the triumph of ideas of pure justice. This also seems rather foreign to exchange questions, for we have no reliable data upon which to base a belief that the credit of Brazil was better previous to or after the May law. Brazil enjoyed good credit under its slave holding rulers; a new loan is the only proof whether this credit has become improved through the abolition of slavery. A point made by our colleague is the £100,000 worth of coffee coming in here and at Santos per day. The author should have referred back to the tables of the Jornal; we may venture to say that £, 100,-000 worth of coffee per day is far from a novelty in Rio, although the figures have been compared, no doubt, with last year's receipts. This mistake is pardonable in an amateur, but not in the Jornal. This £100,000 has many demands upon it, and if it can now incline the index of international payments towards the empire, this is more than any similar quantity of coffee has ever been able to do heretofore. Whether the geometrical progression of colonization (sic) since slavery has been abolished, whether immigrants are daily finding homes for themselves and their children where a joyful future is opened to them, are questions too recent to merit attention in the matter of a balance of trade. It is perhaps quite true that once the world discovers that our Treasury coffers are overflowing with gold, which gold is being daily more and more attracted here, that "promises to pay" of the government will be met in coin, and then the credit of the country will become more solid. It is even possible that rapacious foreigners will solidify this credit by raising money abroad on enterprises guaranteed by our overflowing

"FESTINA LENTE" is not a bad motto. It has become eminently applicable here, now that exchange rates are advancing to such an extent that, whatever may be the intrinsic value of a 20\$ gold piece, dealers in exchange value 1\$ in paper currency at something over 28 d sterling money, and refuse to part with what, one short year ago, could be purchased at 24 78 d. Specie payments have been resumed. Considerable sums in gold have been paid into the custom house at the legal value, and this second revolution within twelve months -the abolition law was the first-has been secured without any undue disturbances in financial circles. Hence the text: festina lente. The local press have become as seriously alarmed, however, by the threatened invasion of foreign gold, as they were formerly horrified by the excessive amount of paper currency. The general opinion seems to be that these yellow invaders are to be at once naturalized, by the purifying methods of the Mint, and, thus metamorphosed, to be paid out by the Treasury in settlement of obligations, or in exchange for promises to pay. We say that this is the general opinion, but it is not universal. Some of our colleagues advocate the forced circulation of sovereigns at 9\$, while others advocate 8\$; the advantages claimed for these views being the greater facility with which 8\$ or 9\$ can be divided into a sum in milreis, than can be done with the 8\$890 now used. If the question of facility is accepted as a feature in the question, and if it be conceded that the government can by decree fix the exchange value of coins, would not 10\$ per sovereign more exactly meet the case? No one with accounts to

slightest difficulty in adjusting his accounts in currency to the metallic equivalent. The naturalization of foreign coins by recoinage is not so readily answered. The enormous sums of American gold coin exported for years to Great Britain were there formerly reduced to bullion and returned to circulation as sovereigns, but, if our information is correct, foreign coin is not now so frequently sent to the melting pot. It is more profitable to reserve it for export and dispose of it in specie rather than incur the expense of coining it into sovereigns and exporting it in this form. Festina lente. An expert, who says that he is an employé in the Mint here, gives figures to prove that 1,000 sovereigns will give 8,910\$ in Brazilian gold coin; the brassage being 1 per cent, the conversion would make a sovereign worth 8\$821 in Brazilian gold. and as it is a legal tender at the custom house at 8\$890, it does not appear over probable that private individuals will submit to this loss. The government only can then undertake the re-coining of foreign money, and with the demands upon the Treasury legally payable at 8\$890 per sovereign for gold debts, what use is there in melting sovereigns? An issue of paper money is clearly justifiable to meet domestic demands, for the hoarding of sovereigns will supply all the demands upon the Treasury and relieve the exchange market of its interference as completely and effectively as a foreign loan; the sovereigns will be sent to England. This naturally leads up to the inquiry as to what has become of that superabundant currency which so afflicted our colleagues one year ago. The Gazeta de Noticias is coherent, to be sure, and again cries out for the cremation of 100,000,000\$ of currency; but our colleague will surely excuse us if we take this heroic prescription as emanating from an enthusiast, not from a sober-minded observer of business affairs in Brazil. We require more currency than ever, and its issue is clearly justified. Hundreds of contos are monthly sent into the interior to pay demands that must be met in cash, and the financial centres are called upon to meet these demands. The Treasury will receive all the foreign money it cares to receive through the custom houses and this supply will prevent its appearance in the exchange market, for it can export this money if necessary. To our mind therefore everything points to an issue of currency, and not to any such violent measures as melting gold and decreasing forced currency for foreign coins.

JUDGING from the tenor of the recent dispatches of the minister of agriculture, the state of affairs in regard to immigration has fallen into decidedly bad ways. It has been more than evident for some time that the immigrants were not being properly treated, for there have been riots in the hospedarias, mutinies on the plantations, complaints of deception and bad treatment, and a much too general return of colonists to the cities and hospedarias. Of course, efforts have been made to throw blame on certain ones among the immigrants, charging them with disaffection and idleness, and with using their influence to mislead others, but even admitting occasional instances of this character, enough still remains to indicate that the most heartless deception has been practised upon these poor people. For a time the principal complaints came from the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, but at present they are coming in from every quarter. According to the implications contained in an official dispatch of the 23rd ult. these poor ignorant people have had their destinations changed and have thus been unable to join their friends pay, or receive, would then experience the and relatives already established in the country. They have been sent to places against their wish and in violation of promises made them. And they have been subjected to conditions and treatment on many plantations in gross violation of the promises made them in their native country by immigration agents. At the present time, no small part of the expense incurred by the government arises from these faults, in the extra transportation of immigrants from one place to another and in their support after abandoning the plantations to which they were first sent. The service would seem to be rotten to the very core. The hospedarias are the scenes of heartless deception and speculation-something not far removed from the coolie traffic in other countries-and the planters, with a few notable exceptions, appear to be intent more on a thinly-disguised traffic in men and women than on the honorable acquisition of a permanent, trustworthy, well-paid laboring element. One of our colleagues intimates, as a warning, that there are indications of a purpose among planters of keeping their colonists only during the labor season, and then forcing them to leave so as to save their wages for the rest of the year and, in some cases, to cheat them out of wages earned. Such a system can not last, but it can be carried on long enough to cause much suffering and loss. And, be it also said, it will bear in its train a record of disgrace that will eventually ruin those who have dishonored themselves and their country. It is satisfactory to note that the minister of agriculture is trying to meet the emergency and secure fair treatment for the immigrants, but it is to be feared that the effort will lead to only a partial success. even if it does not altogether fail.

From The Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, 15th Feb STARVING IMMIGRANTS AT ROSARIO

The history of the ill-fated English immigrants to Paraguay is, doubtless, still fresh in the memory of many who learned their sad tale, and of some who were eye-witnesses of, and partakers in their sufferings. Something of the same kind, though superings. Sometimes of the same same, mospi-happily not quite on so extended a scale, is occur-ring just now in Rosario with the Dutch and French immigrants who were lately sent to take up their abode in the tumble-down old sheds used during the late epidemic, as cholera lazar houses. For some reason best known to the person in charge of this mis-called "Home," the poor immigrants there have been subsisting for many days or scanty supply of bread and water. So reduced have many of these poor people become through the criminal neglect of which they are the victims, that they have been selling their clothes, and whatever else they could convert into money, in order to procure a little nourishment for their sick, and something with which to help to keep up their own strength. One poor woman, having nothing left to sell, saw her two little children die in her arms from sheer starvation; many others are too ill and weak to help themselves, and would surely be too weak if sent at this late day to any of the colonies. to undergo the fatigues of the journey, and all the immigrants in the place, men, women, and chil dren, are positively hungry. The sick are left unattended by any medical man, without medicine, utterly destitute of the least comfort, to die or to recover as best as they may, and as far as the authorities are concerned there is no more care taken of them than if they were so many of the commonest sheep. Fine sheep would not risked in such rotten old sheds for a single night. Now I wish to call your attention, Mr. Editor, to one fact. The reason why, in spite of the neglect of the immigration department, which is wholly inof the immigration department, which is wholly in-excusable, these poor people are left to suffer and to die as they are, is that they are Dutch people instead of being Italians. Were they the latter they would readily obtain assistance and employthey would readily obtain assistance and employment among their own country-people; speaking, however, a language that few in this city understand, it is chiefly by signs that they can make themselves understood, hence they are at a great disadvantage, which must be shared by any English speaking immigrants that may have the misfortune to come up here.

Surely no time should be lost in making prepara-tion for the coming of the immigrants that are expected out this month, and in using our utmost endeavour to make the truth concerning immigra-tion to this country [known] at home, for the edification of those who may be contemplating a change of location.

A. J. L. W.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The Montevideo customs receipts in January were \$975,962.47.

-There were 78 ocean steamship arrivals at Buenos Aires in January.

-The January customs receipts at Buenos Aires amounted to \$3,666,121.71.

-Large purchases of horses for the French have recently been made in the Argentine Republic

-A company has been organized to build ware houses at the port of Paysandú, Uruguay, with a capital of \$250,000.

-The Liebig company, of Frey Bentos, Uruguay, has entered into a contract with the French government to supply 1,000,000 pounds of preserved beef per annum.

The Buenos Aires Herald of the 2nd ult. notes that vales had been given to the laborers employed on the telegraph line to Rosario four years ago. And yet, some people think that laborers have no cause for complaint!

-It seems there is a great want of medical doctors in some of the provinces. One or two of the craft are wanted in Monteros, province of Tucuman. The municipality will help to support him by a subsidy of \$400 per month. - The South

-Our good friends of The Southern Cross have copied largely from these columns recently to show that Brazil is a good country to "emigrate from." It gives us pleasure to return the compliment by extracts which show that the Argentine Republic is not altogether a good country to "emigrate to."

-Gen. Maximo Tajes, president of the Oriental Republic has been made a colonel in the Argentine army, and the treasurer of the Argentine engineer department has been arrested, charged with a defalcation of \$150,000 in the cash of that department. These items are forwarded by telegrain dated on the 2nd to O Paiz of this city.

-The ports of Paraguay and Matto Grosso have been declared "suspected" because of communication with the Brazilian "army of observa tion." Would it not be advisable to wait for a real cause? The Brazilian troops were two or three weeks on the journey, and as no cases of yellow fever appeared, the old women in Buenos Aires need not trouble themselves about infection.

-The Argentine government has undertaken to guarantee 5% interest on \$8,000,000 of capital invested in the production and exportation of beet, interest and capital in gold, and the capital to be the amount invested in lands, buildings, machinery, working expenses and the necessary floating capital. The maximum capital for any company is \$1,000,000, and the minimum \$500,000. industries are subsidized, how much better off will they be than when none are subsidized?

-The Houston steamer Dresden arrived at Buenos Aires on the 15th ult. with 1,785 immigrants, of whom 1,781 had received assistance. Of these over 1,000 were Irish who had been induced to emigrate there by agents of the Argentine government. The editor of the Southern Cross has been vigorously, though ineffectually, opposing this importation, and sums up his reasons as follow: "Because we had before our eyes the example of the Lincolnshire farmers, who were brought to South America under false pretences brought to South America under false pretences and who, after being exposed to starvation and the direst necessity, were sent home by the aid of the contributions of their fellow-countrymen. We had also the example before our eyes of hundreds of honest toilers whom we have seen roaming through the streets of Buenos Aires earnestly imploring for a job of work, knowing not whom to address or where to turn, in a country where language, customs and all were strange to them."

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Guatemala government is to have a new national palace at Guatemala, to cost \$2,500,000.

-The Chilian government has decided to substitute underground cables for the overhead wires of the state telegraph lines in Santiago.

-A credit of \$200,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Chilian public works department for the continuation of work on the Valparaiso breakwater.

—The Chilian Times says that out of 103 deaths — The Cantain I times says that Out of 103 deaths in Coquimbo, Chili, during the month of December, 72 of them were fatal cases of measles among children.

-A Santiago woolen cloth factory has contracted with the government to supply 3,000 artillerymen's trousers at \$5.75 each, and 3,000 infantry at \$5.25 each. - Chilian Times.

-The government (Perú) is acting energetically in the Callao dock question. Merchants can not get their goods except after long delay and annoyance, and they claim the Muelle Darseans, the loading and discharging dock, not having complied with its duties to the public, should be deprived of the concession it now holds.—Panama Star and Hnald.

- Chili seems to be passing through an era of judicial reform, but the reforms relate more to matters of form than of results. Inexcusable delays and arbitrary acts are still salient features of Chilian courts.

-A contract has just been signed by the secretary of fomento and Señor Villareal in which the government grants \$8,000 subvention and the receipts at stated prices as an inducement for bring ing out a dramatic company from Spain, to remain here three months. They will start on the 20th inst. and will arrive here in January .- The Guate mala Star, December 15th.

-Is reform necessary in the procedure of the courts? We will allow the Minero of Freirina to answer the question. According to our contemporary, about two years and a half ago a woman. named Dominga Flores, was arrested on a charge of robbery and was committed to jail. In the course of a few months the prisoner was condemned to thirty months' imprisonment to be counted from the date of her arrest. She appealed from the sentence to the Serena Court of Appeal, and nothing more was heard of the case until a few week ago, when the prisoner complained to the visiting officers that the term of incarceration to which she had been condemned by the court of first instance was about to expire and that her case had not beer reviewed by the superior court. The prisoner' complaint was brought to the notice of the cour appeal, and the case was heard, the result being that the woman, who had already suffered an incarceration of twenty-eight months, was condemned to sixty days' imprisonment to be counted from the date of her apprehension!-Chilian Times, February 2.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-There were 59 deaths from small-pox in Pará during the month of January.

-It is reported that the Sociedade Promotors withdrawn from the administration of the Sao Paulo immigrants' hospedaria.

-Happily the rains have continued in Ceará and the people are beginning to feel that the danger of a great seem has passed.

-It is expected that the contractor, engineers and material for the sinking of artesian Ceará, will arrive at Fortaleza about the 17th inst.

-At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Banco da Bahia it was resolved to re-organize under the law of banks of issue to avail of its advantages.

—In the city of Goyaz, capital of the province of that name, there were last year 106 births, 60 marriages, and 108 deaths. The record is not a very favorable one.

-The province of Santa Catharina appe threatening Rio Grande do Sul with differential duties, if the special tariff so loudly demanded by the merchants of the latter province goes effect

-The 32nd battalion of the National Guard of the province of Rio de Janeiro is to have its strength increased to eight companies. The inference is that there were not enough companies for an equitable division among the officers.

-The municipal chamber of Iniz de Fóra, province of Minas, like unto its colleague of Rio de Janeiro, is unable to pay its creditors. So much was spent in the 1886 exposition, that the debt of the municipality now reaches 105,000\$.

-On the 26th ulto. all the public departments in S. Paulo were closed, for it was the anniversary of the Emperor's arrival at that city. We intensely admire loyalty, but really what with church and legal holidays, public employés do not seem to be over-worked.

-On the 8th ulto, the municipal chamber of Curralinho advised the president of Bahia that the drinking water had given out there. The president at once ordered the Bahia Central railway o transport the necessary liquid to the perishing inhabitants of the place.

-The Victoria, Espirito Santo, correspondent of the Jornal, writing under date of the 10th ult., appears to fear a famine there through the introduction of immigrants, whom he considers con-First, Victoria cries out for immigrants, and then it would much rather not have them !

-A street excavation in the Villa Mathias suburb of Santos on the 22nd ult., discovered the skeleton of a white man, perhaps over 50 years of age, wrapped in oil-cloth, and who had been dead about a year. There were no proofs whatever of his identity, but the appearances indicate a crime.

-The total receipts of the São Paulo postoffice in 1888 amounted to 546,414\$008, and the expenditures to 395,834\$292. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 107,656\$005 in receipts and 64,022\$485 in expenditures. The province contains 283 postoffices, which are served by 114 mail routes in addition to the railways.

-Advices from Bahia to the 20th ult, state that the news from the interior of the province leave but little hope of saving the crops. This serious news is published by the Diario Official on the 27th.

-The boy who died with yellow fever in Campinas on the 25th ult., which was noticed in the local press, had not been out of that city where he could have been exposed to infection, but it is stated by a S. Paulo paper that he lived next door to a house in which a fatal case of that fever occurred last year.

-According to the meteorological report of the geographical commission, the temperature in São Paulo (botanical garden) in January was: maximum 89.6°; minimum 61.2°; average 75.5° Fahr. The total rainfall for the month measured 1901/2 millimetres. The rainfall at Ta Rio Claro 185.9 millimetres. The rainfall at Tatuhy was 155, and

-The establishment of a journal called O Povo, published at Cataguazes, Minas Geraes, was as-saulted on the 11th ult.,—the news is published in the Diario do Commercio here on the 1st inst .- but the doors were too strong for the assailants. The editor, however, was so alarmed that he swam across a river with a cocked (engatilhado) horse pistol in his mouth !

-There was a conflict in the Juiz de Fóra immigrants' station on the 24th, because five colonists objected to being sent to the Rodrigo Silva colony. A force of 20 soldiers was sent to the place and the unhappy wretches were arrested and taken to jail. A merchant who entered the place and inquired what the soldiers were there for, was also out under arrest. Brazil is a mighty free country, certainly !

-As the government took no notice of the peritions of business men from Porto Alegre, Campinas, Campos, and many other places, against the collection of the new and excessive taxes on industries and professions, we are now curious to see what the petitioners are going to do about it. Many of them resolved to resist payment, others to close their doors, all to use every means to secure relief.
Who shuts his shop first?

-A number of cases of yellow fever have been reported among the recent immigrant arrivals in Rio Grande and Parana, We have called attention in the strongest manner possible to the inhumanity of introducing immigrants at this season into the infected ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos, but of course without avail. When we find an immigration official with an appreciable amount of human-ity in him, we shall feel inclined to publish his

-Under the title "Provincial loan" the Diario de Noticias of Bahia, of the 19th says: "We are informed that the Bank of Bahia did not accent yesterday a draft for £ 200,000 presented by the province on account of the loan made with the Brazilian syndicate in Paris. H. Ex. the president of the province, learning of the occurrence, sent sundry telegrams to Paris, asking, as we are in sundry telegrams to Paris, asking, as we are in-formed, the necessary explanations of this fact which will derange administrative affairs relative to the payment of stock, etc. The rumor here is that the Brazilian syndicate has not accepted in totum the financial operation made by its represen-tative, Viscomle de Figueiredo, with this province. The report is given with due reserve."—"Fornal do Commercio, 26th Feb.

Railroad Notes

-The Gazeta de Notirias of the 26th says the minister of agriculture is in treaty with the Oeste de Minas railway for the establishment of colonial nuclei along its line, which are to be under the management of the railway company.

-The Jornal do Commercio of the 26th ulto. says the Mogyana, S. Paulo, railway company had applied to the president of the province for the concession of a line from Campinas to Santos, and that the papers had been referred to the S. Paulo railway company, represented by its fiscal engineer,

-On the 18th ulto, the president of the province of Minas Geraes imposed a fine of 4,000\$ on the Juiz de Fóra and Piáu railway. The director general of public works had reported that the company was guilty of serious faults, not only in regard to traffic but also as to rolling stock and the naintenance of machinery and road bed.

-From the balance sheet of the União Valenciana railway dated on the 31st ulto. the following

were 174,137\$462, against 168,065\$599 in 1887, and expenses 162,889\$432 and 166,400\$430 respectively. The balance, 11,248\$030 is carried

Coffee Notes

—Avices from the district of Bom Jesus de Itabapoana, Rio de Janeiro, to a Campos journal, state that the drouth has paralyzed the coffee trees for two years, for they are burnt into their very centre.

—The large receipts in Brazil have not ceased, and stocks are increasing. Revisions of their estimate of the present crop by Phipps & Co. place the yield higher than their former computations. The guess now is on the market. Another estimate is that of the *fournal of Commerce, of Kio, which places the figures at 5,000,000 for the present crop. Both these authorities also estimate the coming crop, the former at 3,250,000 bags, and the latter at 4,000,000.—\$I. Louis Gracer, Jan. 10th.

—Coffee all over the world, excepting perhaps in the Brazils, seems doomed to become extinct in course of time. In the Nilgiris, the cultivation is in a very bad way. A planter, writing to a Nilgiri paper, says:—'I don't think you Ootyites are aware of the travages leaf disease is making in many of the coffee districts. Crops are on the trees no doubt, but are they to ripen? Perhaps a taste may grow among the lovers of chicory for the diseased coffee beans. If so, I think Wynaad will be able this year to meet the demand.—'Times of Ceylon, Jan. 14th.

—From a private letter received in this city, it is learned that in the province of Minas the panic is general throughout the entire population, over the alarming drouth that rules in the interior. Generally the sun has burnt up the coffee beans; and the coffee orchards are almost entirely destroyed. The crop will not produce sufficient to cover the cost of preparing it. Cereals have also seriously suffered. Despondency has seized upon all the planters who have before them only the prospect of a total loss, —Diario do Commercio, 21st Feb. This is pretty good for a single letter from Minas; when others commence to come in, their effect will be terrifying.

—The total estimate of the coffee crop for 1888-89 of Ceylon is estimated on January 11th by the Times of Ceylon as follows:

	crois.
Uva (Haputale, Badulla, and Madulsima) New Districts (Dimbula, Dikoya, and Mas- keliya) Rest of the Island Native coffee	36,900
New Districts (Dimbula, Dikoya, and Mas-	
keliva)	18,500
Rest of the Island	18,600
Native coffee	6,000

Total..... 80,000

The above may seem a small total for the whole island, but we regard it as rather a sanguine estimate, though it represents a very heavy reduction in the output even since last year, when 136,295 cwts. were exported. But with acres and acres cut out to make room for ten, with the practical abandomient of cultivation over those few acres that remain, and with the growing debility of the tree, our chief wonder is where the estimated crop can possibly come from.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 28th alt, our calendar told us that "happiness kills the poet." What an amount of misfortune there must be in Brazil!

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—It appears certain that small-pox has appeared at the Ilha das Flores immigrant station. The hospital on Santa Barbara island is being hurriedly prepared for the reception of patients.

—On the 24th ult. at Petropolis the Emperor received the recently arrived Austro-Hungarian minister, Count Welserheimb, who presented his credentials, and the letters of recall of his predecessor, Baron Seiller.

—The Treasury officials consider that 24 per cent, on the invoice cost of galvanized iron rum barrels is an excessive duty. How about the duties on kerosene, lard, paper, etc.? Coherency is the algebraic x at the Treasury.

—Sr. Theotonio Octavio de Ornellas Bruges Avila Paim de Camara Noronha Ponce de Leão Borges de Souza Saavedra has been made Visconde de Bruges by the King of Portugal. The title simplifies the original name somewhat.

—The telegraph department notified the press on the 27th ult. that communication was interrupted at Rio das Contas, province of Bahia, because the explosion of a bomb had smashed the lines. Who threw the bomb, or why it was thrown, is not explained.

—The indifference shown by Rio de Janeiro in the matter of the new taxes on industries and professions will not create any new bond of sympathy between that city and the provinces. Rio is too well filled with leeches to play a very independent part toward the government.

—It is just about one year ago that two soldiers of the 1st infantry battalion "ran-a-muck" here, during which a negro was killed. So far as we can remember not a single reference has been made to any punishment of these scoundreds during the twelve months elapsed.

-If the prime minister does not have a care, his relatives, the Loyo family, will absorb everything of value in the country.

—The Panama canal people discovered what the Chagres River could do on December 15th, a sudden flood coming down upon them, sweeping away dams, bridges, houses, locomotives, and everything in its way. Perhaps the "Chagres problem" will now be treated with a little more respect.

—A new steam launch built on designs of the guarda-mér of this port, is shortly to be launched, and a large steam-hoat for service in this department is building. The guarda-méria will soon have as many steamers as some people in Rio have trowsers and hats. Perhaps Mr. Hasselmann is a collector of steam craft?

—The director of the Cordova, Argentine Republic, museum is not going to lend his collections to the Paris exposition. This is perfectly correct, and should serve as a lesson to Brazil. Shew Visconde de Cavalcanti, Sant'Anna Nery and similar productions of Brazil, but do keep valuable specimens at home.

—Owing to objections raised by the English government the international maritime congress at Washington will not be held in April next, but will meet in the autumn. An agreement between Great Britain and the United States as to the scope of the congress has now removed all obstacles to its meeting.

—On the 21st the Diario do Commercio publishes a telegram which states that Deputy Mac Dowell in Pará and Deputy Gomes de Castro in Maranhão were acting under instructions to form a strong opposition to the present government in the next legislature, and that this plan emanates from Senator Paulino de Souza.

—We sincerely trust that our readers will not give all their money to the missionary who is collecting funds here for New Zealand. Do let them keep a few milreis for our impoverished planting class; or, happy thought, organize a benevolent fund for the coffee brokers. The outlook next year is not lively for these indispensable members of our commercial body.

—According to an English exchange, mummies pay duty in France as "dried fish." A royal mummy was brought to Marseilles and the owner explained that it contained a Pharaoh. The custom house officer could not find Pharaoh in the tariff, so he classified the Egyptian king as a dried fish. After all, it is not much worse than some of the classifications made by our custom house in Rio.

—On the 19th ult, the minister of agriculture appointed Drs. João Baptista de Lacerda, Arthur Candido da Cruz Machado and Francisco de Paula Moreira Mouño to proceed to Minas Geraes and inoculate the cattle of that province against the disease that has so afflicted them. Dr. Lacerda has already published a voluminous report on the subject and seems to have proved that inoculation is a success.

—Although our medical big-wigs have induced the minister of finance to prohibit the importation of saccharin, the Chemist and Druggist of January 26th furnishes some extracts, to which we call attention, from a pamphlet by Prof. Attfield, in which the professor points out that saccharm is of good service to pharmacy in four ways, viz. in imparting sweetness to medicines without increasing their bulk, in disguising the taste of nauseous medicines of certain patients, and, finally, as a non-fermentable sweetneer. Of course our medicines know ever so more about the matter than any Anglo-Saxon, and their patients must take native grown came sweetening in their physic, or do without his trifling pallative to nauseous doses.

—Its van order dated on the 11th lul, the army

—By an order dated on the 11th ult, the army has been divided among the provinces as follows; city of Rio de Janeiro, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 regiment and 1 battalions of artillery, 1 regiment of exvalry and 6 battalions of infantry; Rio Grande do Sul, 1 battalions of engineers, 2 regiments and 1 battalion of artillery, 5 regiments of cavalry and 9 battalions of infantry; Paraná, a regiment of artillery a regiment of cavalry and a battalion of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and 3 infantry battalions; Pará, a battalion each of artillery and linfantry; Minas Geraes, a regiment of cavalry; S. Paulo, a regiment of cavalry; Pernambuco and Babia, 2 battalions of infantry each, and Maranham, Ceará, Goyaz, Sta. Catharina, Alagoas and Parahyba one infantry battalion each.

—An American exchange gives us the following bit of information: "One of the biggest land deals on record has been consummated with the Brazilian government by New York, Pittsburg and Washington capitalists. The principal object of the promoters of the scheme is to open up valuable diamond and gold fields in far western Brazil, and in order to prosecute investigation and carry on the work a company with a capital of \$2,000,000 is in process of formation. The grant is for between 50,000 and 60,000 acres of land bordering the Amazon river in the regim of the Andes mountains." The deal is certainly big enough, but it lacks one important requisite—reality. It is possible that the Cayapó concession of Goyaz is referred to, but that is a long distance from the Amazon and the Andes.

—We are lucky in March. There was a new moon on the 1st and there will be another on the 31st.

—On the 21st an association was organized here with 222 members, all voters, under the title of "Centro Eleitoral do Municipio Neutro." What its purposes are do not appear, but as the great Brazilian statistician, Favilla Nunes, is the organizer, we presume they can mean no worse than a census.

—Why do not our local colleagues call the attention of planters to the production of black pepper. It appears to be a success in Ceylon, and the government could easily obtain seed from Calicut, or other points on the Malabar coast. Pepper appears to be one of the few articles that shows no signs of over-production.

—The drivers of our tramcars are no respecters of persons. On the 27th ult. a tram in the Rua 1,0 de Março went unto the carriage of the Italian minister, in which he and his family were, seriously damaging the carriage, and slightly injuring the driver. The tram driver agreed to pay the damages, and the matter is settled.

—The minister of empire gave the Polytechnic school a rap on the 23rd ult. The minister was not satisfied with the results of an examination for a chair in the school and ordered a fresh examination; upon this the faculty protested that to it belonged an appreciation of such an examination, but the minister declines to consider the protest.

—Major Caldas, who, as commandant of the 17th infantry hattalion, proposed to give the police authorities of S. Paulo a lesson anent the disturbances there in November and did succeed in securing the dismissal of the chief of police, has not only been acquitted by a court-martial from all charges of insubordination, but will be made a lieutenaut-colonel.

—The admiration of the coffee packing interests, and that of the factors who represent the planters, produced 1,060\$ as a contribution to Barão de Cotegipe's mausoleum. The representatives of the subscribers declare the late baron to have been the "first statesman of this part of America," and certainly coffee dealers and factors should be experts in statesmanship.

—At the mass celebrated by the Misericordia confraternity for the repose of the soul of the late Barão de Cotegipe, according to O Puis, a part of the ceremony consisted of the Libera-me de Pernambuco. O Puiz did not mean to be funny on so serious an occasion, but the late baron must have expressed a wish to be delivered from Pernambuco more than once.

—On the morning of the 26th ult, a number of marines and sailors, headed by an officer of the appunaster's department, invaded an eating-shop in the Run de S. Joaquim, smashed crockery and furniture, and stole what they could. The officer and one marine were captured by the police and sent to the naval authorities, who will undoubtedly excuse the little exhiberance of animal spirits.

—The South American geographical exposition, organized by the Geographical Society of this city, was formally opened with the attendance of the Emperor and Conde d'Eu on the 23rd ult. The republics of Uruguay, Argentine, Paraguay, Venezuela, Bolivia and Chili have sent contributions and the native departments are also represented; hesides which private individuals have also sent in contributions.

—We have heard complaints recently as to the great difficulty in securing nurses for patients suffering with yellow fever. If there are persons in Rio who know anything about nursing and are willing to employ themselves in attending sick persons, we suggest that they register their names at some central place—perhaps Mesers. Crashley & Co. would not object to taking the names—so that those needing their services can promptly communicate with them. There is really a great necessity here for professional nurses, and this too at all times of the year.

—If Senator Prado's speech made on his birthday at S. Paulo is correctly reported, he has become a convert to decentralization, so far as autonomy for the provinces is concerned, and his attitude will be interesting at the coming legislative session. Sr. Prado left here early in January, on what was then supposed to be a six weeks trip for relaxation, after signing so many concessions. As he has not yet returned, and is forming a platform for future high and expert tumblers in the Chambers, we are inclined to believe that he is a member of the present government only in name.

—The statutes of a company were registered at the -\$\int \text{Junta Commercial}\$ on the 23rd and published in the Diario Official of the 26th. The company is founced to work a plafitation in the municipality of Mar de Hespanha, province of Minas Geraes, and the capital is \$800,000\\$, of which 790,000\\$ represents the interest of the vendor, leaving 10,000\\$ for carrying on the estate. Probably \$00,000\\$ in dehentures are to be issued to meet the necessary working expenses. A plantation worth 790,000\\$ even in shares is a noteworthy institution in these days. Altogether the "Companhia Agricola S. Sebasti\u00e40" is unique.

BIRTH.

At 42 A Rua Paysandú, on the 26th ult., the wife of P. A. C. Mackenzie, of a son.

—The inauguration of Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States, takes place at Washington to-day.

—Two proposals for "exploring" the national frigate *D. Paula*, sunk near Cape Frio in 1827, were opened at the national treasury on the 27th ult.

-The Carnival promises to be very uninteresting this year. The processions are meagre, decorations few and far between, and the maskers comparatively few in number.

—The Messageries Maritimes steamers which leave Bordeaux on the 5th of every mouth, will receive and land the Brazilian mail at Ilha Grande during the summer, but will not call at this port.

—Matheus José Maria, residing in the Praça da Harmonia, found his bed too warm and went to sleep on the window-sill. Matheus is being treated at the Misericordia hospital for severe bruises.

—According to the Jornal do Commercio of the 2nd inst. the total mortality in February was 1,888, of which 479 from yellow fever, 86 from pernicious fever, 130 from accesso pernicioso, 111 from other fevers, and 159 from consumption. This gives an average of 67 a day, which in a population of 350,000 is equivalent to an average of very near 70 per thousand per annum.

—Tram-car drivers are licensed by the police to kill and main as many quiet people as they choose. No one must "hammer" one of these drivers though. Sr. José Joaquim de Carvalho was not aware of this peculiarity of local laws and thrashed a driver of the S. Christovoa company on the 27th alt. José was "run in" by the police and his cart sent to the pound.

—The minister of empire proposes to have trees planted on the grounds formerly occupied by the city abattoir in S. Christovāo, and has asked Dr. Glaziou for an estimate of the expense. The idea is a good one, but the minister should provide at the same time for the effective-protection of the young trees. The fate of the trees planted along the Praia da Lapa should not be forgotten.

—The minister of war has applied to the directory of the Associação Commercial for 30,000\$. This money is necessary for the support of the "Asylo dos Invalidos" for which purpose a fund is in possession of the Associação. The directors of the Exchange have for a long time been endeavoring to secure this fund for the completion of its palace, but the government is evidently determined to observe the letter of the law. Why does not the directory set the minister of marine on his colleague at the war department?

—The government has formally thanked Mr. Slater, manager of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co., for the presentation of the piece of cable between the guarda-mór's offices on Rat Island and the custom house. After having refused to permit the company to land its ocean cable inside the bay, it is a matter for surprise that the government should accept so courteous and expensive a favor as this, but experience seems to prove that the acceptance of a favor by any public department does not imply an acknowledgment in

—The Emperor has recently conferred the title of "Imperial" on the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York and London, whose agency in this city, under the active direction of Mr. P. A. C. Mackenzie, has developed the sale of their famous sewing machines in Brazil to an almost incredible extent. The title "Imperial" will not make the Singer sewing machines better than they are, but it is a distinction which the company will value and which its patrons will appreciate. It confers the right to use the imperial coat of arms over the door, on the machines, on their stationery and in their advertisements, together with such words as will express the title and distinction conferred. Mr. Mackenzie is to be complimented on this new success.

—The principal attractions on the Ouvidor last Saturday were two new standards for the carnival societies—Tenentes do Diabo and Fenianos. Both were executed from the richest material and in the highest style of Carnival art. They represent typical masqueraders of both sexes, richly endowed with legs and other priceless adornments, full of graceful impossibilities of posture and reckless abandon, rich in coloring and unmentionable suggestion, and wanting nothing either in design or execution except a little modesty and good taste. There were large and admiring crowds before them all day, and the picture exhibiting the least amount of drapery drew best and longest. Perhaps it was the true artistic element which held these Rua do Ouvidor crowds spell-bound before so much abandon and undraped loveliness—and perhaps it wasn't.

DEATH.

LESLIE.—Died on March 3rd at his residence in Rio de Janeiro of remittent typhoid fever, Mr. Charles M. S. Leslie, of Philadelphia, Penn., at the age of 61 years, 5 months 15 days.

Jornal do Commercio, Feb. 12.

JURUJUBA HOSPITAL.

We have already published the statistics of the patients from the city removed to this hospital since 1882. We now present to our readers the table of the movement of sailors, also treated there from 1882 to the present time.

	on hand	re- ceived	died	cured	remain- ing
1882	2	60	4	57	1
1883	I	103	10	93	I
1884	I	289	39	250	I
1885	I	45	7	37	2
1886	2	228	54 26	176	0
1887	0	120		91	3
1888	3	62	8	51	6
Feb. 18th	6	114	24	69	27

On hand	40 477
Died	517
Cured 245	355
Remaining	162

Remaining. 162

From the above, 43 moribinal patients were excluded. Of the \$17\$ patients treated in January 271 were received in the first stage of yellow fever and 264 in the second; of the 271 in the first stage, 41 died, 121 were cured and 109 remained; of the 264 in the second stage, 68 died, 110 were cured and 50 remained.

The general movement during the first half of February (from the land and affoat), was:

On hand	
Received	347
Died 79	509
Cured 232	311
Remaining	198

From the above, 43 moribund patients were ex-cluded, a number equal to those of January.

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, March 4th, 1889.
Par value	of the Brazilian mill reis (15000), gold. 27 d.
do	do do do in U. S.
	coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 44 45 cts
do	\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 800
Bank rat	e of exchange on London to-day 27 1/4 d.
	alue of the Brazilian mil reis (in paper) 1\$028 rs. gold
do	do do in U. S.
	coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg 55 50 cts.
Value of	\$1,00 (4\$.80 per Lr. stg.) in Brazil-
	ian currency (paper) 1\$801
Value of	£1 sterling ,, ,, 8\$649
	~
	EXCHANGE.
	Excilition.

EXCHANGE.

Pebruary 25.—Official rate at the banks were 27½ on London,
312—314 on Paris and 424—442 on Hamburg at 90 dps;
188.0 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported
at 27½ direct and at 28 from second hands, and commercial
was quoted at 28—26½. Solvereigns were reported sold
on the street at 28%50, and closed at the Exchange with
buyers at \$\$850, sellers at \$\$856.

buyers at \$\$850, sellers at \$\$860.

February 26.—Official rates were unchanged, but the market was much higher. Bank sterling was reported at \$7\pi_{\text{--28}} \text{--28} \text{ direct and at 28 \quad \text{16--28} \text{(from second hands, and hank francs \quad \text{--24}. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at 28\frac{1}{2}\$. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$\frac{8}{2}\$30, sellers at \$\frac{8}{2}\$80.

o-000.

February 27.—No change in official rates. Bank sterling was again reported at 27%—28 direct and at 28% from second hunds and quetations for commercial were unchanged at 28% to 88%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88840, sellers at 88870, sellers at 88870.

Cosed with onyers at \$\$\$50, sellers at \$\$\$50.

March t.—Rates at the banks were 27½ on Landon, 34—
344 on Paris and 424—425 on Hamburg at 50 olls; t\$\$20 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank tarring at 27½ — 50 direct and at 26 116 from second hands and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 28 116—26½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$\$50, sellers at 8\$\$70.

osopo, March 2.—Official rates are unchanged, but the market was not so firm. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of 274.—27 1516 direct and at 28 from second hands. Brokers quoted commercial at 28 116—28 316, but he latter rate is above the market, there being money for good commercial sterling at 28 316. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88%50, sellers at 88%50.

March 4.-There are no changes in official rates, but bills can probably be obtained at 27%. Commercial sterling is quoted at the extremes of 28 tpt6-28 3pt6. The market is said to have opened firm.

-According to the Jornal, the custom house here receive from the 1st to 25th ulto, 687,000\$ in gold and 209,000\$ in silver

—An aviso of the minister of finance dated on the 23rd ulto, fixes the additional duties, according to the sliding-scale, at 20 per cent, from the 1st inst. until further orders,

who is the automatical activities and the state of the st

—During 1888 the Garantia insurance company with a paid up capital of 250,000\$ had a gross revenue of 141,525\$,250, of which 117,116\$240 was from premiums. Losses were 15,779\$. 950, and total expenses 82,884\$30, leaving a balance of \$8,603\$\$90, of which 37,500\$ was divided, or 15 per cent. for the care.

the year. The expenses appear very heavy.		
-The February receipts at the Rio custom	house wer	e:
Importation Port dues Exportation Sundries International revenue	4,145,2843 19,708 875,665 211,770 3,179	628 075 538
Deposits Restitutions Internal Revenue receipts.	5,255,6078 29,554 34,445 1,193,904	654
Licences fell due in February, and a new reg the payment of these, where the amount is a the whole year, and not for six months as for —The balance sheet of the Alliança mill date	tulation obl mder 100\$, merly.	for

 cember shows among other assests:
 1,560,000\$000

 Real estate, buildings and menhinery.
 1,560,000\$000

 Do. do. do. new account.
 1,106,112
 286

 Stack, and stores on hond.
 215,757
 500

 Stack, and stores on hond.
 215,759
 500

 Description of the control of the c

The dividend declared in June, 1888 was 205,500\$ and in January last 228,000\$, in all 436,420\$ for the twelve months was divided. It is further stated that 3.59 shares were sold during the year. How much the profits from milling, and how much from the real estate of the mill each amounted to, can not be learnt from the ladance sheet, but the business of the Alliança mill is evidently very prospersus.

—The amount advanced by the Delah Ch. 18.

—The amount advanced by the Bank of Brazil under the law authorising aid for planters was on the 28th ulto-divided as follows:

ded as fo		
Prov. of	S. Paulo	2,060,438\$418
1)	Rio de Janeiro	1,765,147 285
**	Minas Geraes	1,266,293 320
	Espirito Santo	54,430 500
		E 159 200\$ 521

	5,152,30	9\$523
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
	February 25.	
19	Five per cent apolices. Gold Loan, 1868, 6%. hyp. notes Bauco Predial. Bauca de Bassil.	959 000
30	hyn notes Rango Beadlal	1,110 000
000	Banco do Brazil, June	70 % 270 000
200	do last trans, day, June	268 000
200	do b, o, do	268 000
300	do 31 July	257 000
100	Banco Commercial last series	51 000
50	Banco Delcredere. Banco Internacional, 2 series. Banco Marcantil de Vere	237 000
25	Banco Internacional, 2 series.	107 000
50 220		41 000
612	Banco Popular Leopoldina R.R. subs	t11 000
500	do b. o. 30 May	22 000 24 000
4.1	Macahé and Campos R R	89 000
200	do h. o. »8th	88 500
70	Carris Urbanos tramway	250 000
200	Nacional de Navegação.	248 000
100	Carris Urbanos tramway. Nacional de Navegação, do b. o. 28th.	248 500
100	r ao onaide inni	170 000
!	February 26.	
00,	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 600	73 %
300	Banco Predial	73½ Up
200	Banco do Brazil, h. o. last trans day, Tuna	70 % 270 000
200	Banco Delcredere, 15 Mar	240 000
225	Banco Internacional	240 000 268 000
50	Banco Popular	111 000
50	Leopoidina K. K. x subs	138 000
100	do subs	22 000
100	do b. o. 31 May	23 500 88 500
100	Macahé and Campos R.R	
		92 000
100	Appar	93 000
100	deb. Rie das Flores R.R Nacional de Navegação, b. o. 31 Mar	93 % 253 000
100	do b. o. 30 June	262 000
F	ebruary 27.	202 000
17	Five per cent. apolices	958 000
12	do	959 000
50	do hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	73 %
20	n do (gold 500)	Br 500
10		255 000
50		259 000
100	do b. o. 30 June	260 000
00	do do	269 500
35	Banco Commercial	237 000
35 55	Banco Delcredere	239 000
00	Danco Internacional	268 000
00	do b o. 20 Mar	271 000
000	do b. o. 30 Mar	271 000
50	do do	272 000
21	Confiança Insce	36 000
67	Leopoldina R.R. x subs	138 000
267	do	22 000
00	do	22 500
co	do	88 500
31	do	89 000
190	do	89 250
003	de	80 500
20	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	821/2 %
70	do	83 %
30	Jardim Botanico tramway, b.o. 15 Mar ebruary 28.	132 000
3	Five per cent. apolices	958 000
8	do	
15	do	959 aoa 96a aoa
o\$	do	96 %
5		,110 000
23	hyp notes Bauco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	731/2 00
100	Banco do Brazil, b. o 31 May	267 000
OD	do b. o. 30 June	270 000
30	Banco Delcrederedo h. o. zo June	240 000 250 000
00	do b. o. 30 June Banco Industrial	250 000
50	Banco Popular	
24	Interridada Incoa	112 000 160 000
53	Leopoldina R. R. subs	21 500
50	deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	83 %
70	,, Pureza central factory	182 000

	March t.		
2	Five per cent. apolices	0.00	000
100	Banco Delcredere, b. o. June		
50	Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas		000
100	Banco Popular		000
100	do b. o. r5th	111	500
100	Leopoldina R.R. subs		000
33	Marsha and Common D.D.	22	
64	Macahé and Campos R.R.		000
120	deb. Carioca mill	201	000
	Pureza central factory	180	000
	larch 2.		
- II	Five per cent. apolices	957	000
900\$	do	95 3	500
30	Banco do Commercio	227	000
162	Banco C. Real do Brazil, 120\$ pd	100	000
50	Banco Deleredere	241	000
200	do b. o. 30 June	255	
100	Banco Internacional, 2 series	107	
50	Banco Popular	112	
31	Bauco Rural	200	
too	Macahé and Campos R.R. b. o. 30th		500
62	Previdente Insce		
73	deb. Brazil Industrial mill		500
150		190	
130	, Petropolitana do	200	000
	MARKET REPORT.	1889	

Exports.

Coffee,—The sales for the week, as reported by the brokers, reach over (60.000 hougs, but the amount of new basiness is probably small. On the 1st some of the brokers advanced quotations about 100 rs. per arroba and the maker has been finn all along. Shipments have smortly exceeded the receipts and our stock this merring shows a decrease of about 60,000 lags, finedding the 60,000 lags, fined the leading to 60,000 lags for estimated local consumption, and with a considerable quantity of coffee still to be shipped, wome to the annoying want of lightens which continues. Receipts for the past week were 76.838 bags, agains 86,088 for the preceding week and 81,170 for the week before. We have had no favorable news as to the weather in the coffee rone of Big, and advices are still very despondent as to the future of the planting interest.

Shipments since our hast report have been; 75,586 hags for the United States 50,592 . Europe 1,100 for 100 for

129,294 bags.
For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the ustom house amount to

38,706 bags.

	-/	the ciprostate	10,7:
	28	do Ger str Procida	6,6:
Mar.	0	do Port bk Margarida	7,00
	2	Baltimore Port str Olinda	19,16
	E_i	urope:	
Feb.	21	Genoa Ital str Indipendente	25
	23	London Br str Herschel	19,10
		Antwerp do	
	25	Hamburg Ger str Montevideo	
	25	Havre Fr str Ville de Montevideo	
	27	London Br str Atrato	
		Antwerp do	
Mar.		Mediterranean Fr str Tibet	11,78
1	Elser	where:	
Feb.	26	Port Elizabeth Dan bk Julius Skrike.	6,00
The	e ele	arances in February, as corrected, were	:
Un	ited	States:	bag
New	York	C 140,190	,
New	Orle	ans 1,79	
En	rope		141,98
	rujie	•	

Channel f.o.	6,000	
Havre,	4,757	
Antwerp	4,212	
North Europe	34,658	
England.	60,603	
Bordeaux	10	
Mediterranean	12,070	
Elsewhere :		122,310
Cape of Good Hope	8,600	
River Plate	3,084	11,684

Desilves to	The Land			
Receipts in	remary	were:		
		345-534	bags	
	against	113,983	., 1	n 1888
	,,	296,134	11	1887
		268,627	**	1886
	1.1	244.119	33	1885
	,,	282,282	2.5	1884

	276,004 ,, 188	
The market is reported to	be firm at the follo	wing quotations:
	per to kilos.	per arroba.
Washed	5\$450- 6\$470	8\$000- g\$500
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	do	do
Regular first	5 920- 6 r30	8 700- g oco
Ordinary first	5 650- 5 920	8 300~ 8 700
Good second	5 240- 5 650	7 700- 8 300
Ordinary second	4 490- 5 310	6 600- 7 800
Capitania	nominal	nominal
Escolha	do	do
Regular first	5 920— 6 130 5 650— 5 920 5 240— 5 650 4 490— 5 310 nominal	8 700- 9 000 8 300- 8 700 7 700- 8 300 6 600- 7 800 nominal

Escolha do	do
Stocks were this morning estimated to be ab	out annu
bags in all hands.	,
Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
New York Br str Horrox	5,000
do ,, Plato	
do ,, <i>Bulg</i>	_
Baltimore ,, Pine Branch	24,000
do Amer bk Julia Rollins	12,500
do Amer lug Priscilla	11,000
do Br hg Mississippi	2,500
New Orleans Br str Caxton	25,000
Channel f o. Br bg Agenoria	4,000
Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco	
Antwerp and London Br str Neva	-
do do , Pleiades	
Hamburg Gr str Tipuca	4,000
do , Argentina	4,000
Trieste Aust sir Mattekovitz	4,000
Mediterranean Ital str Fortunato R	6,000
do Fr str Savoie	

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for eight months of

DESTINATION	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,265 558	704 637	1,034 486
Baltimore	213 632	51 528	194 377
Hampton Roads f. o			- 54 377
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond			
Charleston			
Savannah			
Mobile			
New Orleans		96 989	164 485
Galveston	37 3441	10 020	39 398
Port Eads f. o			
Total	1,671 997	863 183	1,432 749
EUROPE			
Channel f. o	6.000		19 590
Havre	70 655	19 374	81 663
Antwerp	82 122	29 395	62 579
North of Europe & Baltic	286 136	26 840	252 871
England	203 440	36 237	158 836
Bordeaux	5 Quor	1 119	4 284
lisbon t. o		22 008	31 804
libraltar f.o			13 008
Portugal		107	86
Mediterraneam	325 287	S1 540	218 872
Total	980 683	266 716	843 593
Elsewhere			
Canada Cape of Good Hope			
Australia	77 055	28 750	69 277
River Plate & West Coast		36 874	
Rio and coast	31 921	30 074	34 508
icio anti coasc	**		**
Total	110 020	64 624	103 785
United States	1,671 007	863 183	1,432 749
Europe	980 683	266 716	843 593
Elsewhere	110 029	65 624	103 785
Totals	2,762 700	1,195 523	2.380 127

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for two months:

DISTINATION	1889	1888	1887
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	207 886	240 255	16.7 342
Baltimore	39 120	24 (104	47 400
Hampton Roads f.o			47 4-5
Sandy Hook Lo			
Richmond	1 500]	
Charleston			
Savannah.			
Mobile		**	
New Orleans	20 238	39 155	34 138
Galveston	7 175	4 879	5 000
Port Fads f. o		4.5	
Total	365 919	299 893	253 886
Епкори.			
Channel to o	6 000		2 500
Havre	7 651	7 227	7 055
Antwerp	5 000	3 574	4 023
North of Europe & Baltic	45 524	20 781	21 592
England	90 149	9.343	7 152
Bordeaux	1 378	**	1 317
Lisbon t. o		8 000	4 000
Gibraltar f.o.,	**		**
Portugal		**	
Mediterranean	46 858	19 113	20 75
Total	202 560	77 038	68 98
Elsewhere			
Canada,			
Cape of Good Hope	20 290	5 750	10 000
River Plate & West Const	5 068	8 614	**
Rio and coast	2 003	0.014	3 318
Total	25 358	14 364	13.348
United States	365 919	299 893	253 880
Europe	202 560	77 038	68 939
Elsewhere	25 358	14 364	13 348
Totals	503 837	391 295	336 217

Fre	Ex	do	14 50	C+	Sto	Cle	ιο Ţ			;	Shi	Re	_
ight	chan	0	erage	do e	Stock, 1st hands	Clearances	Total Shipments				Shipments U. States	Receipts	
per s	ge o	Goo	pric	and do	ıst h	ces	hipm	sewh	ape	urop	nts	56	
stean	n Lo	Good and.	0	ďo	ands		Stua	ere.	Cape		G. 8		
ler,	ndon	P.	rdina				-	Elsewhere	1	Europe	tate		
4 00 E			ry 15					:				4	
rima			t per										
00	į	do	arro	÷	i	i		:	÷	1	÷		
Freight per steamer, 5% primage	Exchange on London	1	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	3	3	z	5228	7	,	*	73	bags	
30 €	281/3	8\$050	8\$450		449,749		31,233		_	50	17,483	22,646	
ō	%	050	450	:	749	:	233	:	:	13,750	483	646	
61	N3	.00	50		439		10			.00	10	9	Ī
30 C	28 3116	8,050	8,450	:	439-753	;	19,227	1	:	8,380	10,847	9,231	
30	283	so.	50		427,		20,		_	9,	10,	51	-

:	:	;	:										
30 C	281/3	8\$050	8\$450	;	449,749	:	31,233	:	;	13,750	17,483	22,646	Feb. 25
30 C	28 3116	8,050	8,450	:	439-753	;	19,227	1	:	8,380	10,847	9,231	Feb. 26
30 C	28 3116	8,050	8,450	:	427, 451	100	20,232	1,045	;	9,007	10,180	7.930	Feb. 27
300	28 3[16	8,050	8,450	:2	411,777	3,500	22,361	2,077	;	9,198	11,086	12,687	Feb. 28
:	:	:	:	7	;	376,164	308,383	18,435	8,600	128,431	152,917	345-534	Totals since 151 Feb.
:	;	;		:	;	;	2,834,026	131,242	77,655	973,323	1,651,806	3,227,824	Totals since 1st July,
30 C	28 3116	8,150	8,550		399,147	9,341	19,610	;	:	8,307	11,303	6,985	Mar. 1
30 C	281%	8,150	8,550	;	391,807	25,765	16,631	;	:	1,950	14,681	9,921	Mar. 2
:	:	:	1	:	399,880	;	;	;		;	;	8,073	Mar. 3

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st. per 10 kilos expenses .	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, commercial	State of the market firm	do Europe 13,000	Shipments for United States, bags 18,000	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, pags 23,000	do do and hands	Stock this morning as hands, bags 447,000 \$	Feb. 26
	1	:	;	:	'	m	000	000	000	000		2	26
:	;	:	:	;	:	steady	8,000	11,000	12,000	\$4,000	:	437,000 +	Feb. 27
:	;	;	:	:	;	firm	5,000	13,000	11,000	8,000	:	425,0001	Feb. 28
:	;	:	:	;	:	firm	9,000	11,000	8,000	12,000	:	410,000 5	Mar. I
17 36 €	5\$550	18 7% C	6\$050	30 €	281/4 d	firm	4,000	12,000	8,000	7,000		397,000 1	Mar. 2
:	:	:	:	:	;	form	:	;	12,000	17,000	;	397,000 †	Mar. 4

WEEKI.Y SUMMARY.

	Biarch 2nd
Shipments for United States during the week.	Bo,ooo bags
do for Europe etc do do	50,000 11
Sailing clearances for the United States	7,000 .1
Steamer clearances do (4)	57,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	74,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	30 6 8 500
do sail	
Steamers loading for United States	3

	osthismorning, ted States durin				
do	Europe	do			11
	United States				
do	Europe			61,000	
Market firm:	Good Average,			5\$	850
Steamers load	ing for United	State	S		1

Imports.

The past week has again been furly active. Foreign flour seems to be gradually driven out of our market by the local milks, and while the demand to barrel flour has been small, and prices are lower, the milks have been doing, it is reported, a good business. The receipts of Pitch pine have been very large, the market is amply supplied for the present and quotations are somewhat lower. A cargo of Swedish deals has also arrived. There have been no receipts of Krussene, nor of Lard; the former remains steady at unchanged quorations and the latter is strong. Cement, Rosin and Turpentine show no changes; Bran and Hay are rather higher. The receipts of Indian Corn from the River Plate have been moderate, but brokers do not advance quotations, while Rice is rather lower. The receipts of Cotifsh for our market are not considerable; a cango from Jessey has gone on to Sautos, but the stocks are large, the market flat and quotations for both tubs and cases are lower. The past week has again been fairly active. Foreign flour

Flour.-Receipts since our last report have been:

Priscilla, from Baltimore:

1111

Sales and withdrawals of foreign flour for the same time are only about 4,000 brls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

13,000 brls.

Brokers report the market quiet for barrel flour and active city mills and the

is, and they quote:	
Trieste	nominal
Righmond 1st	do
do 2nd	do
Baltimore 1st	15\$500-16\$000
do 2nd	14 50015 000
Western & Int. Chili	14 000-15 500 nominal
River Plate	14 000-14 500 nominal
New Zealand City Mills	12 500-15 250

Receipts last month were:

30,001 brls. American
2,175 ,, Trieste

32,176 brls. 29,290 ., in February, 1888.

Pitch Pine .- The receipts are

tch Pine. — The receipts are:

35,841 feet par Jl. P. Smith Petersen from Brunswick
486,167 Faith do
399,651 Amiethi do
580,370 Saigen from Pensacola
699,651 Zeno
do
300,645 Vega from Saitilla

The first cargo was sold at about 348000 per doz, the others are on order. Brokers report the market supplied and flat at about 348000-358000 per doz. Receipts last month were 3,101,500 feet against 412,825 feet in February last year.

were 3,101,500 leet against 412,2815 feet in February Inst year.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. The small lot of Baltiume pine has been sold: it is supposed at about 90 is, per foot New York boards are reported steady at 110 rs. per foot. In February receipts were 123,170 feet, against 182,805 feet for the same mouth in 1888.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing whatever to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 980 dez. per Peter from Gelle, which have been sold on reserved terms. The market is firm, and we may quote to-day red deals at 365000, white at 335000-345000 per dor. Receipts last month were 3,230 doz. against nil in February last year.

Kerosene —There have been no receipts and the market is unchanged and steady at \$\$700 -5\$\$00 per case. Our receipts last month were 34,125 cases, against 9,000 cases for the same month last year

Lard.—Receipts nil. In February our receipts were 3,725 kegs, against 4,035 packages in the same month, 1888. Brokers quote for invoices 400-410 rs. per lb. and at retail 460-480, with the market very firm.

Cement.—The only receipts are 30 brls. from Marseilles, and questions are continued at 6\$300—6\$500 for British, 3\$800—6\$00 for German, and 7\$000—7\$500 for French per brl.

Receipts in February were:

1,148 brls. German 253 ,, French, etc.

1,401 brls.
against 1,824 ,, in the same month last year.

against 1,824, ., in the same month last year.

Rosin,—The Prizeilla brought 93 brls. from Baltimore.

We may still quote at 68500—168000 per brl. as to marks.

Last month receipts were 843 brls. against 771 brls. in Fe bruary, 1888.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil; for February 600 cases, against 201 in the same month last year. Brokers continue quota-tions at 380–400 rs. per kilogramme.

Coal.-Receipts since our last report are: 2,098 tous per Reciprocity
2,098 tous per Reciprocity
2,087 , Neuman Hall
1,915 , Algoma
1,520 , Premier
771 , Aeronaut from Cardiff

771 A cromant do
The 2. Rises, Augusta, Earl of Denou and Victorius
from Cardiff, Prince Frederick and William Wright from
Newport and Raphile from Newcastl chave arrived since the
stat inst. All to dealers and companies. Receipt last month
were 19,283 tons, against 11,799 tons in February, 1888.

Bran.—The Horrox brought 595 bags from the River Plate. Brokers quote foreign bran at 25000—245000 per adaptive beautiful and the local mills are asking the same prices, the latter for retail lots. Receipts were 995 bags of foreign bran last month, against nil in February last year.

Hay.—Receipts are 4,717 bales per Litakijalf from Ro-sario, 240 bales constwise and 60 bales by steamers from the River Plate. We may quote to-day at 95–98 rs per kilogramme. Receipts in Februray were 1,118 bales of all sizes, against 1,926 bales for the same month in 1858.

sizes, against 1,926 bales for the same month in 1898.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 3,472 bags by steamers from the River Plate, and this quality of maize is unchanged at 48200—58000 per bag; native, northern ports, maize 4\$500—45800. Our receipts last mount of foreign were 34,781 bags, against 1,247 bags for February last year.

Rice.—Our receipts are some 3,000 bags via Europe and brokers now quote at \$\$300 - \$\$400 per bag. In February we received 1,966 bags, against 28,905 bags in the same month, 1888.

month, 1886.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,454 packages per *Danm* from Jensey, which were sent on to Santos, and 1,340 cases Norwegian per *Argentina*. The stock, although somewhat reduced, is considerable—about 28,000 packages, and quotations at retail are 17600—28000 for tibs, 16\$000—18\$000 for cases, with the market flat.

Receipts in February were:

10,772 packages Canadian and Newfoundland 2,454 do proceeded to Santos 5,817 Norwegian

19,043 packages
4,429 ,, of all kinds in February last year.

Wheat.—Receipts last month were;
373313 lags American
8,847 ", Australian
8,400 ", British
3,400 ", Chilian 52,820 bags

besides a considerable quantity in bulk from Trieste

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 25,

San Francisco—Br ble Labraing; 747 tons; de Gronchy; 78 ds; wheat to order.

Cardine—Br ship Neuman Hall; 1527 tons; Dixon; 41 ds; coal to Phipps Brathers & Co.

Br ship Receivedly; 1409 tons; Jones; 46 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

Nerton Algoma; 1184 tons; Vero; 41ds; coal to Lage & Irnião

MARSHILES-Fr bk Argonaute; 484 tons; Macé; 48 ds; smarties to order. Gefle-Nor bk Peter; 443 tons; Christiansen; 85 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. -Nor bk Frey; 246 tons; Pedersen: 9 ds; sugar

Aracaju'-to order. FEB, 26.

PERSACOLA—Nor bk Saigon; 766 tons; Langaaker; 67 ds; pine to Gustavus Gudgeon & Co.

FEB. 27.

Jersey-Br hg Daton; 154 tons: Hounsell; 33 ds: codfish to Zenha & Silveira. Rosario-Nor bk Lidskjalf; 498 tons; Nielsen; 36 ds; hay to order.

Mossoro'-Port lug José Estevão; 286 tons; Borda; 23 ds; salt to Ferraz Sobruho & Co.

sait to Perraz Sobanho & Co.

Aracaju'-Port lug Alivez; 206 tons; Gonçalves; 7 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co.

PFR. 28.

BRUNSWICK –Nor bk Amichia; 585 tons; Hafstadt; 55 ds;
pine to order.

CAMDEF –Nor bk Premier; 1090 tons; Isachsen; 37 ds; coal
to Monteiro & Botcho.

Br lug Aeronaut; 446 tons: Holmes; 45 ds; coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

Aracajú-Nor bg Spica; 184 tons; Mussen; 10 ds; sugar to C. W. Gross & Co. MARCH 1

PENSACOLA—Br bg Zeno; 390 tons; Le Blane; 73 ds; pine to order. CARDIFF.—Br ship Z. Ring: 1371 tons; McLeod: 39 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

— Swel by Augusti, 496 tons; Westernberg: 44 ds: coal to Brazilian Coal Company. Orostro—Ger bk Patria; 331 tons; Hiss; 39 ds; sundries to Costa Simões & Co.

MARCH 2 SATILLA RIVER—Nor bk Figa: 393 tons; Larsen: 57 ds: pine to Monteiro, Hime & Co.
CARDIEF—Br bk Earl of Devon; 441 tons; Short; coal to order.

Newcastle-Russ bl. Rapids; \$44 tons; Marklund; 44 ds; coal to João Correla Pacheco & Co.

Massalluss-Br bls. Kate Harding; 714 tons; McDongall; do ds; sunities to Kail Valais & Co.

Flowera-Port bg. Figueirenze; 935 tons; Gaspar; 42 ds; sundries to order.

Barbanos—Br by Carricks; 314 tons; 595 constants ballast.

Barbanos—Br by Carricks; 314 tons; Alyard; do.

ARACAJÓ—Port by Bos Sorte; 202 tons; Serra; do.

Paranaguía—Nor by Kjartan; 327 tons; Johansen; sundries.

Santos—Br by Daton; 156 tons; Houssell; same cargo.

HARCH:

VALPARAISO—Fr bk Meulana; 1022 tons; Gequen; ballast.

Santos—Ame ling William A. Marbury; 688 tons; Fillsbury; part of same cargo.

MARCH 2 RABADOS-Br bg Baltic: 438 tons; Bradshaw; ballast. MARCH

PORT ELIZABETH-Dan bk Julius Skrike; 283 tons; Bondo; coffee.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. NRW YORK—Port bk Margarida
—Br bk Zebina Gondey
CHAMLESTON—Nor bk Sylphide
BARBADOS—Nor bk Ida
do —Nor bk Vegar coffee old iron ballast do do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following are the charters reported since our last issue Swed by Brage, coftee to Port Elizaheth, £550. Nor ble Exquis, Ger lik Jurgen, Swed lug Nantilus and Arg ble Cannayruno, matte from Paranagua to River Plate, 1-1/2

renis.	
Freights-steamer:	
New York	30c per bag
New Orleans	40c do
London	258 per ton
Liverpool	30s do
Antwerp	25s do
Hamburg	30s do
Havre	30 fcs do
Bordeaux	30 do
Marseilles	15-20 do
Trieste	35.s do
Genonsail:	15-20 fcs do
United States, North	16d20s per ton l 20s22s 6d do

Channel f. o. Lishon f. o. 25s—30s

ARROBERG AREOATT	OADUKA COR	nio
VESSELS AFLOAT & L	<i>OADING FOR</i> New York	
Alberta	Apalachicola	
Altai	Cardiff	6 Feb.
Amanda	Cardiff	16 Jan.
Audacia	Oporto	
Alaska	Perce	
Active	Newcastle	8 Feb.
Akbar	New York	**
Asiana	Cardiff	
Alice	Cadiz	30 Jan.
Bertha	Newcastle Mobile	6 Feb. 26 Dec.
Dictator	Hamburg	6 Feb
Danmark	Libau	8 Jan.
E. W. Stetson	New York	o jun.
Emerest	Cardiff	ı Feb.
E. T. G	Cardiff	
Emilie	Antwerp	18 Jan.
Farewell	New York	21 Jan,
Favorit	Cardiff	8 Jan.
Flora	Memel	17 Oct.
Festina Lente	Clyde	27 Jan.
Friedlander Gyller	Cardiff Landon	
Gunvor.	Newcastle	s Feb
Hercules	Newport	7 Feb.
H. Wergeland	Campana	7 2 001
Helene	Lisbon	23 Jan.
Hibernica	Gaspe	
Homewood	Cardiff	29 Jan.
Kommandor Svend Foyn	Cardiff	
Kambira	Cardiff	
Korsevei	Liverpool	7 Feb
Karl King Cenric	Newcastle	21 Jan.
Lizzie Burrill	Cardiff Cardiff	27 Jan.
Lena	Falmouth	15 Ian.
	Cardiff	5 Feb.
Lady Lisgar Lennie Burrill	Cardiff	3 1 60.
Larnica	Cardiff	
Lauget	Newport	-2.3
Lauget Maric von Oldendorp	Liverpool	13 Jan.
Marica	Oporto	
Magdala	Ship Island	
Minnie G. Whitney	Cardift	99
Magnum	Cardiff	
New Light	Newport Baltin-re	7
Olive Mount	Cardiff	12 Jan.
Pereira	Oporto	25 Jan
Prince Lucien	Cardiff	24 Jan
Prince Regent	Cardift	., ,
Prinds Leopold	Cardift	
Paramatta	Newport	
Ragna	Newport	
Rozella Smith	Pensacola	
Rossignol	Cardiff	20 Jan
RobinStill Waler	Jersey Cardiff	20 Jan
Safir	Ship Island	
Sumal	Cardiff	
Squirrel Southern Queen	Cardiff Swansea	••
Sullivan	Halifax	15 Jan
Tanning	Rosario	
Tanning Thalassa. Union des Chargeurs	Newcastle	28 Jan
Urda	Cardiff Glasgow	22 Jan
Vancouver	Cardiff	29 Jan.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.	-			
MARSHILES-Br bk Kate Harding; 714 tons; 60 ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co	McDongall;	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
FIGUEIRA-Port by Figueirense; 235 tons; G sundries to order.		Biela Br	Liverpool* 25d	Norton, M'w &C
MARCH 3.	1 25	Berlin Gr	Bremen* 31d	H. Stoltz & C
CARDIFF - Fr bk Victorine; 1,197 tons; Desar coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	mand, 32 da,		River Plate* 10d Santos 16h Havre* 28d	E. Johnston & C F. Mazon
CAMPANA-Dan bk Koldinghuis; 246 tons; Somaize to order.	rensen; 18 ds; 26	Olinda Port Galicia Br	Santos 22h Liverpool 21d	Hard, Rand & C Wilson Sons & C
SAN NICOLAS—Swed by Willie; 236 tons; I. hay to order.	27	Atrato Br Caxton Br Bretagne Fr	River Plate* do 4d Santos 18h	Royal Mail Norton, M'w &C Karl Valais & C
Order, Nor bg Azha; 304 tons; Speilberg; 28	ds; maze to	Tainui Br Roma Ital	Lyttleton 20d Genoa* 22d	Wilson Sons & C J. N. Vincenzi &F
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VE. FEBRUARY 25.	28	Congo Fr Tibet Fr Hevelius Blg	River Plate 3½d Montevideo 4d River Plate 4d	Mess. Maritimes Pradez & Fils Norton, M'w &C
PARANAGUÁ-Nor bg Amor; 245 tons; Svend:	sen; sundries. 28	Horrox Br Procida Gr	do* 11d Santos 1d	do E. Johnston & C
PARSBARO-Nor bk Venskabet; 418 tons; Kje	rupp; ballast.	Argentina Gr Canning Br	Hamburg* 22d P. Alegre* 8d	Norton, M'w & C
BARBADOS-Nor bk Loining; 786 tons Eg.	ge; do.	Craigendoran Br	Rio Grande* 13d	
St. Michael's-Port by D. Eliza; 199 tons; (FEB. 27.	maresma; do.		Cardiff * 32d Santos 18h do 22h	do . E. Johnston & C F. Mazon
BRUNSWICK-Arg bk Zelmira; 879 tons; Lim	a; ballast.	1		
PENSACOLA-Br bk Temple Bar; 898 tons ballast.	, Cicignon,	PARTURES	FFOREIGNS	I EAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	
Feb. 26	Herschel Br	Antwerp*	Sundries	
	V.de Mon'deo Fr		do	
26		Porto Alegre*	do	
	Matlekovitz Aust		do	
27	Berlin Gr	do	do	
	Montevideo Gr	Hamburg*	do	
27	Bretagne Fr	Marseilles*	do	
27		River Plate	do	
	Cabral Br	Porto Alegre*	do	
27	Cragside Br	New York	Coffee	
	Clydesdale Br	New York	do	
	Atrato Br	Southampton*	Sundries	
28	Congo Fr	Bordeaux*	do	
28	Galicia Br	Valparaiso*	do	
	Tainui Br	London	do	
1	Hevelius Blg	Antwerp*	do	
	Tibet Fr	Marseilles*	do	
	V. de Bahia Fr	Santos	do	
1	Procida Gr	New York*	Coffee	
2	Craigendoran Br	Pernambuco	Sundries	
3	Biela Br	Santos	do	
3	Argentina Gr	da	do	
3	Olinda Port	New York	Coffee	

ı	3.071111011111	,,,	121011	1011	Conce
1	* Calling at in	terme	diate p	orts.	
				SELS IN , MARCH	 THE PORT OF 4th, 1889.
	NAMK	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WILER	CONSIGNER
	American				
	bk Julia Rollins. bk E. S. Powell lug Priscilla	586 588 612	Feb. 13 18 24	Baltimore New York. Baltimore	Levering & C Berla & C Levering & C
	Argentine				
1		178	Feb. 24	Bs. Aires	L. Camuyrano
-	British bk Zebina Goudey sp. Pr. Alexandra, bk Minden sp. Charlie Baker.	1007 1281 1287	Dec. 14 Jan. 22 24	Newport Cardiff New York Cardiff	D. Pedro H R.R Wilson Sons & C Berla & C B. Rodrigues & C
-	sp Northumbria. bk S. J. Bogart sp Joseph bg Agenoria	1292 836 1542 167	Feb. 2 7	Liverpool Bs. Aires Cardiff Gaspe Liverpool	B. Rodrigues & C Watson, R. & C In distress Mess. Maritimes Magalhães & B.
	bg Agenoria bk Gaspee sp Oncota bk Camelia lug Silver Sea bk Danure bg Mississippi sp Reciprocity sp Newman Hall bk Algoma bk Lapwing	994 1047 184 197	12	Cardiff	Watson, R. & C Wilson Sons & C J. Moore & C J. Moore & C J. Moore & C
	bg Mississippi sp Reciprocity sp Newman Hall	180 228 1409 1527	21 25 25		Levering & C Norton, M'w & C Phipps Bros. & C Lage & Irmão Rio Flour Mills
	by Acronaut	446	28	S.Francisco Cardiff	Rio Flour Mills Norton, M'w & C B. Rodrigues & C
	sp Z. Ring bg Zeno bk Earl of Devon bk Kate Harding	390	2	Cardiff	
	sp Pr. Frederick. bk Wm, Wright.	1475	2 2	Newport Newport	Karl Valais & C D. Pedro II R.R Monteiro & B.
	Danish bg Koldinghuis.	246	Mar. 3	Сатрапа	To order
	bk Argonaute bk Victorine	484	Feb. 25 Mar. 3	Marseilles . Cardiff	Avenier, D. & C Wilson Sons & C
	bk Jurgen bk Ella Nicolai bk Patria	296 572 391	Feb. 11	Rosario S. Francisco Oporto	Souza A. & C Rio Flour Mills Costa Simões & C
	Norwegian bk Ida sp Norwood bk Medusa	656	Jan. 19	Brunswick Cardiff	Monteiro, H. & C Lage & Irmão
)* -	bk India bk Vegar bk Guldrega	355	Yeb.	Cardiff Liverpool . Brunswick	Monteiro, H. & C. Lage & Irmão Wilson Sons & C. B. Rodrigues & C. P.S. Nicolson & C. W. Guimarães & C. Karl Valais & C. C. Hecksher & C.
٠,	bk Exquis	48	3	Macáo Husum	Karl Valais & C

| 2 Christiania, | 120 | 21 Christiania, | 1202 | 21 Newport | 1203 | 21 Persacola, | 1204 | 23 Brunswick, | 1205 | 23 Brunswick, | 1206 | 24 Christiania, | 1206 | 24 Chri . W. Gross & C . Pedro II R. R arl Valsis & C V. Guimarães & C W. Gross & C distress W. Gross & C bg Spica., bk Vega., bg Azha.,

Partugnese bg Tentativa... lug Veritas. bk Margarida... bg Victoria... bg Marinhas II. bk Triumpho... lug José Esteväc lug Alves... lg Figueirense... 253 Nov.29 Desterro. ... A. M. Marinhas 189 Jan. 7 Bs. Aires. Braga, Boa & C 1032 1 to 160 21 Oporto ... Zenha & Silveira 6 100 2 Cenha & Silveira 6 100 2 Cenha & Silveira 6 100 2 Cenha & Silveira 6 100 2 C. Abranches & C 2 Cenha (Silveira 6 100 2 C. Abranches & C 2 C. Abranches

829 Feb. 1 Cardiff ... 365 2 Hamburg, 544 Mar. 2 Newcastle

Savedish
bk Aracan
lug Nautilus
bg Brage
bg Hilma
bk Augusta
bg Willie 691 Feb. 1 P. Adelaide 192 8 Macáo W. R. I 241 t2 Aracahú... G. E. S 13 Cardiff Braz. C 236 3 S. Nicolas To orde

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 2nd, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.				BANKS.										
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination .	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Сарнаї	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominai vaine	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$ 119,600 19,838,500 35,872,500	Jan — July do Apr,—Oct. Quarterly	4.56	Apolices	200\$1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000 1,000	957\$000 1,110 000 1,010 000	957\$000— 958\$000	2,000,000\$ 4,400,000 33,000,000	500,000\$ 1,115,000 33,000,000	30,477\$ 7,218,500	RIO DE JANEIRO Auxiliar Brasilianische	g\$000—Jan Sy 8 000—Jan Sg	200# 200	200\$00u	=
PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.					20,000,000 20,000,000	176,690 11,945,520 11,099,420	1,335 2,337,975 1,138,000	Cuixa Credito Commercial Commercial do Rio de Jan- do 2 series Commercia.	2 000 - lan 89 10 000 - lan 89 633 - lan 89 9 000 - lan 89	40 200 40 200	270 000 38 000 237 000 51 000 227 000	255\$000-260\$000 -240 000 50 000- 51 500		
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing qualations	20,000,000 2,000,000 £1,000,000 6,000,000 20,000,000	1,487,600 2,000,000 6,500,000 6,600,000 13,399,260	127,719 150,000 (140,000 1,000,000	do 4 series Credito Real do Brazil Deleredere English, Limited Industrial e Mercantil	4 000- lan. 89 5 a lan. 89 12 000 - lan. 89 6s- Dec. 88 6 000 - lan. 80	170 120 200 £10 200	160 000 100 000 241 000 110 000 168 000	242 000-
287,900\$ 8,011,300 282,800	Jan.—July	6-8 - 6-7 - 7	Alagoas Amazonas Bahía Ceará Espirito Santo	11111	81 %		£1,250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	2,000,000 2,000,000 10,000,000	350,000 \$325,000 3,229 158,690 2,650,520	Internacional do 2 series London & Brazilian, Linted Mercautil dos Varegistas Popular Puedial Rural e Hypothecario.	11 000 - Jan. 89 2 200 - Jan 89 88 - Oct. 88 2 100 - Jan. 89 6 000 - Jan. 83 10 000 - Jan. 88	£10 40	271 000 107 000 40 000 112 000 87 000	
30,800 1,023,800 199,000 5,816,000 3,194,200	Jan. — July Jan. — July	5-6 8	Goyaz Maranhão Matto Grosso Minas Geraes Pará	1,000\$	100 %		4,000,000	1,192,120	72,125	União de Credito	1 000-Mar. 89	Cui	290 000 66 000	- 290 000
173,850 730,600 7,624,400 152,000 8,081,500 27,800 3,266,822	Jan. — July Jan. — July Jan. — July	9 8 5-7 6 6 8	Parahyba. Paraná Pernambuco Piauhy Rio de Janeiro Rio Grande do Norte	200\$—500\$	101 "/o 98½ °/o		2,000,000\$ 5,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 835,710 1,000,000 333,280	9,987\$ 166,848 15,000 500,000 2,258	Credit Real do do a series do Lavoura do Mercantil, Santos Popular, S Paulo	3 000	30	75 000 01 000 10 750 210 000 31 000	
3,266,822 132,000 1,153,000 731,400	Jan.—July — — —	6 6 6–7	do Sul Santa Catharina S. Paulo Sergipe	1,000\$ — —	98 "/"		1,000,000	713,500	6,470	RAILW		150	163 0 0	161 000~
			НҮРОТНЕСАІ	RY NOTI	ES.		Capital	Copital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal	Last	Closing quotations
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	12,000,000\$ 800,000	1,813,000		Bahia and Minas		value 20\$	sale ——	
745,300\$ 5,694,599 7,162,879 5,205,900	June — Dec. Jan. — July do Apr — Oct.	56 56	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil do gold Credito Real de S. Paulo	100\$ 100 £11.5 x 100\$	971200 7312 815500 8200		10,000,000 1,600,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	1,600,000 1,600,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	14,042 17,586 412,437	Barão de Aramana Campos and Carangola Espirito Santo & Caravellas Juiz de Fóra and Pian. Leopoldina do subsidiaries	215 % Feb 89 3\$000 Jan 89 3 0-0 Jan 88 138 6d Jan 89	200 200 200 £22, 103	130\$000 125 000 160 000 138 000	
6,354,200	May-Nov.	6	Predial	100	70	-6g½ ° ₀	12,000,000 200,000 4,970,006	12,000,000 2,130,000	120,943 40,127	Marieá	28 9d - Jan, 89 5 000 - Jan, 89 6 000 - Aug, 88	200	91 500 91 500	22\$000 - 23 500 89 500 - 90 500
Present	Interest	Rate	DEBEN	FURES.			10,000,000	10,665,000	474	do subsidiaries do subsidiaries do subsidiaries do subsidiaries do do subsidiaries do subsidia	—Jan. 89 7 000—May 84 7 000—Jan. 89	200 200 —	188 000 200 000 187 000 25 000	
Amount	payable	90	Companies RAILWAYS	value	Last sale	Closing quotations	1,600,000	1,0:0,000	40.481	Sapurahy. Soro-cabana do x subs. do subsidiaries União Valenciana	614 % - Keb 84	200	70 000 80 000	
1,300,000 1,500,000 1,024,600	Jan - July	8 61/2 61/2 61/2	Bragantina Campos and Carangola Juiz de Fóra and Piau	200 200 200	185\$ 186	-				TRAMW			0.0	
1,024,600 15,279,800 £483,800 240,000 4,363,400 1,600,000	Apr. – Oct. do Jan. – July Apr. – Oct. Mar. – Sept.	7	Leopoldina. do gold Maricá Oeste de Minas S. Isabel do Rio Preto	£50 100 200	185 510 90 4/4 200	185\$000—	Capital	Capital paid up	Keserve find	Companies	Directord paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
£137,100 6,679,800 £181,600 650,000	Jan.—July Mar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct Feb.—Aug.	7 6 6 6 7	do gold	£50 £50 £50 £50	83 ° 10 455	78 %— 81 % 435\$000—	5,400,000\$ 10,000,000 300,000 500,000 1,200,000	5,400,000\$ 10,000,000 213,050 500,000 1,200,000	84.186	Carris Urbanos	6\$0.00 - Jan. 89 3 500 - Jan. 89 5 000 - Jan. 89	200\$ 200 200 200 200	250\$000 132 000 248 000	
439,886 811,300 £56,250 307,000 250,000	Jan.—July do Feb.—Ang, Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July	6 7 6 7 8	Carris Urbanosdo do Nitherohy gold Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	500 100 £20 200 200	490 105 %, 91 %, 195	pontune era	4,000,000 2,500,000	4,000,000 2,500,000	507,899	Pernambuca S Christovão Villa Isabel SHIPPI	4 000 - Jan. 89 15 000 - Jan. 89 4 000 - Jan. 89	200 200 200	260 000 210 000	
1,377,300	May-Nov. JanJuly	8	SHIPPING.	100	102 4/0	102 %	Capital	Capital	Reserve	Companies	Dividend	Nominal	Last	
240,000 500,000	Feb Aug.	81/2	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	200	200 8c 0/		£625,000	full of	fund Lio,775			L12 10s	sale 105\$000	Closing quotations
784,000 1,500,000 200,000	Apr. —Oct. Jan. —July Feb. —Aug.	6	Quissamă Rio Branco	200 200 200 200	85 °/ ₀ 180 192 180		5,000,000 4,000,000 800,000 673,460	5,000,000\$ 4,000,000 500,000 673,400	864,433\$ 20,951 64,183	Brazileira de Navegação Nacional de Navegação. Paulista. S. João da Barra e Campos.			307 000 262 000 40 000 125 000	-310\$000
1,000,000 784,000 588,000	Jan.—July Apr.—Oct. do	7 7 1/2	MILLS. Brazil Industrial Carioca	200 200 200	190 201	189\$000-195\$000 	-	<u> </u>	Ī	MILL	1			
147,200 2,000,000 380,000	do NovMay, Jan,July JuneDec. Mar Sept.	7 7 8 7 7	Páo Grande Petropolitana. Rink S. João S. Pedro de Alcantara	200 200 200 200 £20	92.0/o 195	=	2,490,000\$	Capital paid up	Reserve	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
250,000	Apr Oct.		MINES. S. José d'El Rey [gold]	100	85 %		3,000,000 1,000,000 600,000 400,000 2,000,000	3,000,000 1,000,000 600,000 400,000 2,000,000	121,539 26,377 27,221 3,418 9,157	Confiança Industrial Páo Grande Petropolitana	19\$075—Jan. 39 5 000—Jan. 89 12 000—Jan. 39 12 000—Jan. 39 12 000—Jan. 39 8 0-0—Feb. 19	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200	165\$000 235 000 230 000 170 000 200 000	165\$000—170\$000 —270 000 —240 000
580,000 £ 200,000 100,000 309,600	Apr.—Oct. do Jan.—July May—Nuv	8 7½ 8 6	MISCELLANEOUS. Candelaria [church] Cantareira e Esgotos, g dd Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo Docas D. Pedro II	200 £50 100 200	210 480 92 % 195		3,000,000 1,000,000 300,000 550,000 700,000 600,000	500,000 300,000 550,000 700,000 600,000	2,418 24,287	Progresso Ind. do Brazil. Rink S. Christovão. S. João. S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara	14 000—July 88 9 000—Jan. 89 7 500—Jan 89	200 200 200 200 200 200	220 000 200 000 215 000 220 000	
£150,000 2,500,000 100,000 602,700	May—Nov May—Nov Jan.—July Apr.—Oct	7 6 8 8	Lavoura, Ind & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth, Oleos de Villa Nova União Telephonica	£20 200 200 100	195 — 200 70 °/o					MISCELLA	NEOUS.			
INSURANCE.				Capital	. Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations			
Capital		eserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid		Closing quotations	3,000,000+	3,000,000\$	48,814\$	Associação Commercial Carruageus Fluminense	8 3 ₀ - Jan 8 ₁ 10\$000 - Jan 8 ₂	500\$	120\$000	
4,000,000 † 3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	750,000 2 200,000 2 200,000 2 500,000 2 250,000 1 200,000 1 400,000 3	16,173\$ 94.707 15,864 7,950 00,000 85,000 94,508 86,640	Argos Fluminense Atalaia Bonança Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral Indemizadora Integridade	11 000—Jan. 89	250 41 10 20 20 20 125 13 100 13 20 20 20 100 110	0\$000 15 000 10 000 10 000 10 000 10 000 10 000 10 000 10 000 10 000 10 000	1,500,000 10,000,000 200,000 130,000 322,800 2,000,000 1,000,000 220,000 4,000,000 490,000	300,000 4,000,000 200,000 30,000 323,800 1,000,000 1,000,000 220,000 2,600,000 500,000 55,000 400,000	220,000	Compiercio e Lavoura. Docas D. Pedro II. Elevador e l'abr. de Chumbo Fabrica de Biscontos. Gloria Market Ind. I.v. g. Viação de Macahé Indistrial de Oleos. Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nicth. Nava Industria.	3 000 - Jan 85 3 000 - Jan 88 1 500 - Feb. 89 4 000 - Feb. 89 9 000 - Jan, 89	40 200 200 40 200 200 200 10 200 200 200 200 200	100 000 - 31 000 - - - - - -	
4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	20 4000 625,000 200,000	11,176 19,602 10,000 	Lealdade Nova Permanente Previdente Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas. Vigilancia	1 000 an, 89 2 000 Jan, 89 2 000 Jan, 89 3 000 Jan, 89	20 50 20 10	9 500	7,500,000 1,000,000 650,000 1,926,000 2,000,000	7,500,000 100,000 470,000 1,925,000 1,949,600	139,901 37,491 6,310	Pastoril, Agric, & Industrial Pastoril Minera Phosphato de Cal Serviças Maritimos União Telephonica	3 000—Ang. 88	200 100 20 200	52 000 130 000 170 000	

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feet themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from the state of the state of the public state of the public state of the public state of the stat

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